The Bombay G[illegible]

No. 7,706.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1873.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,371 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	October 1873. 18	Leave Tuticorin	October 1873. 16
" Ratnagherry	19	" Colombo	27
" Vingoria	19	" Galle	28
" Goa	20	" Negapatam	31
" Mangalore	21	" Madras	Nov. 1
" Cannanore	22	" Coconeda	4
" Telicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	5
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	6
" Beypore	23	" Gopalpore	6
" Cochin	24	" False Point	7
" Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neighbourg District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 1873. 24	Leave BUSREH	Nov. 1873. 12
" Kurrachee	28	" Fao	12
" Guadur	29	" Bushire	14
" Muscat	31	" Bahrein	14
" Lingah	Nov. 1	" Lingah	19
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Bunder Abbas	21
" Lingah	4	" Muscat	23
" Bushire	6	" Guadur	25
" Koweit	6	" Kurrachee	28
" Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec. 1
" Mahomerah	8		
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 499 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons 200 H.P., Commander R. Gayer will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873 at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ST AMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam Ship "CALCUTTA," 982 tons, 120 H. P., Commander HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by DR. ROBERTS, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,

Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochromes, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Wilkinson's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th October, 1873, at 2 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,988 Tons, and 503 H.P.) Captain R. T. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 13th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.) Capt. C. H. Eardley, will be despatched a above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons, September 25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,948 Tons, October 2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons, " 9th,	to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,127 Tons, " 16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,783 Tons, " 23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons, " 30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons, November 6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£68
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada, the mortgagor—

All that right, title, and interest of 32-64th shares of Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada, the Mortgagor, in the Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, as she now lies in Bombay harbour. This vessel of 538-83 Tons Register, and 140 horse power was built under special survey by Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon of Port Glasgow in 1865.

Also, at the same time and place.

By order of Messrs. Nana e Khyraz and Peeroo Mahomed, the Mortgagees, and on account and risk of Hajee Dada Abdoola, the remaining 32-64th shares in the above named steamer.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, built of Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first class rosewood semi-grand piano, by Collard and Collard, a handsome Empire built arrow cage a pair of Fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses, harness, &c., at No. 172, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of J. E. Bodger, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new Circular front English-built Brougham, independent for one or pair, by John Tyson, Liverpool.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built Dog-cart, painted dark green, lining to match, by Butler and Sons. The above to be seen on half an hour notice to the Undersigned.

Also.

A handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shafts painted dark green, lining to match, by E. Kesterton Long Acre. A first-class new light office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A first-class new boat-shaped single Horse four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Windover, Long Acre, London.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Hoo erson.

Ditto Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

A First-rate English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps, by William Cole, London.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light boat-shaped small four seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, Buggy and Carriage Harnesses, double-stitched and neat with round rein.

Also,

A few very handsome large real marble Figures with Domes.

A fifteen days marble Time-piece.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 14th October 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Poma Khima and Tulock Ooopjee, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Vitto Soob anjee and Succa am Lukhoo Kalley.

All that piece of Fa untary Ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon situated on the south side of the Chinch Bunder 4th Street, assessed under No. 25, dmeasuring 25 feet in breadth and 50 feet in length. Bou ded on the east by the House of Sunjee Lalka, on the west by the house of Hoopjee Mody, on the north by the Chinch Bunder 4th Street, and on the south by the house of Bujajee Goojal.

CRAWFORD AND Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1873.

HOTELS.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL, BY DORABJEE SORABJEE, PROPRIETOR OF THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.

Accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen afforded on moderate terms.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. DeSouza, the first settler of this range, will be prepared to receive Visitors on moderate charges, and promises to give his Patrons satisfaction.

The Clarendon is delightfully situated and lies opposite to the Water Pound, and is centrical to all the Points, with beautiful view and fresh breezes.

There are detached Bungalows for Families.

Mr. DeSOUZA has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 30 a year each.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Supper Parties are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing. And also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per *Day*.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets		
and in 5 lbs. Boxes "	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets		
and in 5 lbs. Boxes "	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets "	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets "	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MY Wife, AGNES JANE MARSDEN, having LEFT MY PROTECTION, I hereby certify that I WILL NOT be ANSWERABLE for ANY DEBT or DEBTS she MAY CONTRACT after THIS DATE.

THOMAS MARSDEN.

18th October 1873.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.—WANTED, from the 1st of November, a FIRST ASSISTANT MASTER, EUROPEAN OR EURASIAN, must be qualified to teach Mathematics to Matric ulation Standard and other subjects to the 6th Standard. Salary Rs. 100. Apply to the Rev. G. A. F. WATSON, Poona.

Poona, 13th October 1873.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Tuesday, 14th Oct. 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship RAJPOOT, from London, are hereby required to send BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of Per agos after they leave the Ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—At a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Meadow Street on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October, instant, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

I. "That Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit do take the chair."

II. "That the Final Accounts and Report of the Liquidator be adopted and passed; that the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of be approved, and the Company be dissolved as from this date."

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Bombay, 12th October 1873. Chairman.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The NEXT CONCERT will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, commencing at 6 P.M. Admission One Rupee each person.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary, Organ Committee.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES at Byculla for a period of six months, commencing 1st November next. Tenders must specify the rates per cubic yard, to be delivered, before the 20th inst., to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Byculla.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant, on account of DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, Bombay, 4th October 1873.

I, the Undersigned, give NOTICE to the PUBLIC, that from the 7th JANUARY 1873 to the 3rd FEBRUARY 1873, I gave NOTICES in many PAPERS, such as the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Bombay Samachar*, the *Jame Jamsheed*, and the *Akbbari Sondagari*, of different times, but no one or persons has or have shown his or their Claim against me or my property of any kind whatsoever, and also I have not received any writ or answer from my Solicitors, Messrs. RUSHTON, HORE and LANGLEY, as required; therefore, according to my statement stated in my Notice of the 21st of January 1873 to the 3rd of February 1873, I have made my last and irrevocable WILL or TESTAMENTARY WRITING, in which I have appointed my Wife, NINEMAEE alias LADI KEEVOW, as the Sole Owner, Heir, and Executrix of the whole of my property, and the same is binding upon me and my Heirs and Representatives for ever and ever.

TH: (THAKAR) DOSSA LALLJEE.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The FERRY ARRANGEMENTS at the Kistna River having been DISCONTINUED, the DOWN and UP SOUTH-EASTERN MAIL TRAINS will, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, until further Notice, RUN THROUGH between the Kistna and Raichore Stations as under:—

DOWN.	P.M.	UP.	P.M.
Kistna Dep.	12-37	Raichore Dep.	12-45
Chicksagore Arr.	12-54	Chicksagore Arr.	12-55
Do. D p.	12-56	Do. Dep.	12-57
Raichore Arr.	1-35	Kistna Arr.	1-43

The Down Train from Chicksagore at 4-30 P.M., which reaches Raichore 5-15, and the Up Train from Raichore at 9-10 A.M., and from Chicksagore at 9-38, will be discontinued from the same date.

The extra charges at present collected for conveyance over the break at the river will be discontinued from this date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th October 1873.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Lecomte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Liqueur of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S PEPSINE, DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the reparatives. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO, CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, erectations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobalm in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA. GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

Agents:

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

HAVE arranged at their FORT ESTABLISHMENT a SHOW ROOM for the convenient inspection of Samples of their extensive Stock of the above Wares—imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship,
In twenty Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

[illegible] TUMBLERS.	HONEY or JAM JARS.
[illegible]ER DISHES.	ICE PAILS.
[illegible]UIT JARS.	ICE PLATES.
[illegible]ERY VASES.	ICE TRAYS.
[illegible]MPAGNE GLASSES.	JELLY GLASSES.
[illegible]MPAGNE TUMBLERS.	LIQUEUR GLASSES.
[illegible]SSE DISHES.	MILK JUGS.
[illegible]ET GLASSES.	PIANO STANDS.
CLARET JUGS.	PICKLE BOTTLES.
CLARET CUP JUGS.	PORT GLASSES.
COMPORTS.	RUMMERS.
CREAM JUGS.	SALAD BOWLS.
CUSTARD GLASSES.	SALT CELLARS.
DECANTERS.	SHERRY GLASSES.
FINGER GLASSES.	SODA WATER TUMBLERS.
FLOWER BASKETS.	SPIRIT BOTTLES.
FLOWER TUBES.	SUGAR BASINS.
FLOWER VASES.	SWEETMEAT GLASSES.
FRUIT DISHES.	TANKARD JUGS.
FRUIT STANDS.	WATER BOTTLES.
GOBLETS.	WATER JUGS.
GREEN HOCK GLASSES.	WINE COOLERS.

THE NEW ICE TANKARDS AND ICE DECANTERS,
In a variety of beautiful patterns.
(Illustrated Priced Catalogues Post Free.)

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
EACH COMPRISING

24 Cups and Saucers,	1 Sugar Basin,	1 Covered Muffin Plate,
1 Six cup Egg Frame,	1 Cream Ewer,	1 Covered Butter Pot and Stand,
9 Plates,	1 Milk Jug,	1 Toast Rack,
1 Slop Basin,	2 Dishes,	2 Cake Plates,

Of
Best Staffordshire Stoneware, Cash—Rs. 22-8; Credit—Rs. 25.
Of
Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink, or Maroon Bands and Lines, Cash—Rs. 35; Credit—Rs. 40.
Of
Porcelain with Gold Border and Line with or without Flower, Cash—Rs. 45; Credit—Rs. 50.
Of
Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
at
Rs. 65, 75, 90, 100, 112-8, 125, 135, 150, 160, 180, 200, 225, 250, 275, and 300.
(Separate articles sold from any sets not exceeding Rs. 100.)

DINNER SERVICES
EACH COMPRISING

60 to 72 Plates,	2 Pie Dishes,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
9 Dishes,	2 Sauce Tureens,	2 to 4 Side Dishes,
1 Fish Drainer,	1 Soup Tureen,	1 Salad Bowl,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
at
Rs. 90, 100, 115, 130, 135, 150, 160, 175, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270, 280, 300, 315, 350, 360 and 400.
(Separate articles sold from any sets not exceeding Rs 150.)

CHAMBER SERVICES,
EACH COMPRISING

1 Covered Tray,	1 Covered Dentifrice Jar,	1 Covered Slop Jar,
2 Covered Commodes,	1 Ewer and Basin,	1 Sponge Tray,
	1 Covered Soap Tray,	

Of best Staffordshire Stone-ware or Stone China,
at
Rs. 25, 28, 40, 45, 54, 60, 80 and 90.
(Separate articles sold from any sets.)

DESSERT SERVICES,

Each comprising 1 Centre,	6 Fruit Dishes,	12 to 18	Plates,

Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain
at
Rs. 32, 36, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80, 90, 100, 112, 125, 135, 140, 150, 205, 225 240, 250, 270, 285, 300, and 325

MAJOLICA WARE,
comprising

Epergnes,	Ash Trays,	Flower Pots,
Dessert Dishes,	Tea Sets,	Covered Cheese Trays,
Dessert Plates,	Sardine Trays,	Garden Seats,

Richly coloured with natural tints.

WEDGEWOOD WARE
in
Butter Dishes, Tea Sets, Flower Pots, Toilet Sets, &c.

TERRA COTTA

Tea Pots,	Milk Jugs,	Butter Coolers,
Cheese Covers,	Flower Pots,	Water Bottle.

ROCKINGHAM, STONE, PORCELAIN, TEAPOTS.

TOBACCO JARS, FLOWER POTS, FANCY VASES, and a
Variety of Useful and Ornamental Sundries.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAYLOR & CO.

G's LINIMENT. G's LINIMENT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF MANGE IN
HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE,
DESTROYS ALL INSECT LIFE, FLEAS, OR OTHER PARASITES ON
DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Completely eradicates all skin diseases and restores lost hair. Innumerable testimonials have been received by the Proprietor certifying to its wonderful curative effect.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8; Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR ONLY BY
TAYLOR & Co., Chemists, &c.,
(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PU

...ces of subscribe... and up-country

...ree).....Rs. 42 0 0
...ditto ..... „ 24 0 0
...ditto ..... „ 14 0 0
...ditto ..... „ 5 0 0
...ditto ..... „ 1 8 0

...or subscriptions paid *in advance*.

...103
...Rate ...112
...Market Rate 112
...92
...94
...115.

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ „
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ „
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ „
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ „
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ „
Do.	do.	.....	7½ „
Bank Bills			6½ „
Mercantile Paper			8½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-0
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	223½
Bar Silver...	107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

Rates by steamers are advancing, owing to scarcity of tonnage. By sail no enquiry.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Oil in bulk	£1 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre ...	Cotton ..... Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 12s. 6d. at £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat ..... Seeds ..... Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. at £2 17s. 6d. £2 15s. 0d. at £2 17s. 6d. £2 12s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ..... „ Opium ..... Sailing Ships	40s. 2½ per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta		Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 13TH OCTOBER.

Enquiry for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue, Mazagon, Fraze, and Colaba Land shares at better rates. Spinning shares firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last div. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
150,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	775
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	256½
4,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 ex.
40,000	200	all	2½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
30,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	121
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change whatever to report in the state of the market, and prices remain much the same as reported in our previous issue. The bussiness done yesterday has, as usual on mail day, been small, the sales reported to have taken place from first hands being as follows:—

250	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6½ lbs.	Rs. 4 8	6
1,000	„	„	„ 39 in. 38 yds. 8½ lbs.	„ 5 11	0
500	„	„	„ 41 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	„ 5 15	0
500	„	„	„ 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	„ 4 14	0
500	„	„	„ 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	„ 5 3	0
900	pairs		Lhoties 44 in. 10 yds.	„ 1 6	0
300	pieces	White Jaconets	40 in. 21 yds.	„ 2 4	0
300	„	„	„ 40 in. 20 yds.	„ 2 8	0
300	„	„	„ 40 in. 20 yds.	„ 2 12	0
300	„	„	„ 40 in. 20 yds.	„ 3 0	0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of the 11th report the Liverpool cotton market as closing quiet, with sales 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 were Surats. There is no change in prices, excepting a decline of ¼d. in Mid. Uplands. The cotton market here closed very firm, and a fair business was done generally at an advance of one rupee per candy. The following are our closing quotations:

Oomrawuttee	Rs. 193 to Rs. 197
Akote	„ 198 to „ 200
Broach, M. G.	„ 203 to „ 208
Hingunghat	„ 215 to „ 217
Dholleea & Bhownuggur	„ 193 to „ 196
Sanguinee	„ 202 to „ 203
Comptа & Vingorla	„ 182 to „ 184

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

50	candies Bhownuggur	Rs. 194 to Rs. 196
50	„ „	„ 193
25	„ „	„ 193
25	„ Khandeish	„ 194 to Rs. 195
50	„ Sawgunnee	„ 194
100	„ Karanja	„ 202
50	„ „	„ 194
150	„ „	„ 195
25	„ Veeramgaum	„ 197
25	„ „	„ 184 (W. selection.)

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 11th October, compared with the statement issued on 4th October:—

Liabilities.	4th Oct. Rs.	11th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares at Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,19,32,996	1,21,68,439
Do. do. do. at Branches.	45,32,641	40,42,915
Other Deposits	1,20,20,732	1,32,59,734
Post Bills	38, 69	31,393
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,45,794	5,53,769
Rs.	3,77,01,442	3,73,26,789
Assets.		
Government Securities	64,17,633	63,89,723
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,63,884	15,29,183
Loans, on Security of do. do.	5,36,169	4,69,267
Current Accounts, overdrawn	74	174
Bills Discounted	85,10,661	78,21,790
Stamps	5,185	5,669
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,00,241		
Amount applied in reduction „ 99,000	4,05,241	4,05,241
Bullion	6,30,771	5,78,295
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	6,91,929	6,2 ,649
Cash and Currency Notes	1,91,57,973	1,95,55,979
Rs.	3,77,01,442	3,73,26,789

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.

October.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extreme daily Range of Temperature of Air.	Mean daily Temperature of Air.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M. on following day.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the Ground.
	In.	O	O	O		O	O	O		miles.	In.
6	29·772	83·0	77·8	75·9	801	17·0	87·9	77·0	SSE, NNE, NE, WNW, N.W, S.	179	0·00
7	·805	82·0	75·0	72·3	733	3·8	87·4	75·9	NNE, NE, ENE, ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNE	189	0·00
8	·799	81·2	76·5	74·8	816	0·0	85·8	75·0	SSE, ESE, WNW, NW, N.	228	0·00
9	·810	81·6	74·4	71·5	721	1·0	87·6	74·5	E, ENE, NE, E, WNW, NW, NNW. NE.	281	0·00
10	·796	80·3	73·1	70·1	717	5·8	87·1	74·7	NE, ENE, E, ENE, NE, WNW, NNE, NE.	285	0·00
1	·781	81·1	72·9	69·5	689	2·0	86·7	73·9	ENE, NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N	264	0·00
12	·773	80·2	73·6	70·5	715	5·0	86·7	74·7	N, NE, E, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.	175	0·00

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... 0·00
Registered between 1st January and 5th Oct. ..... 69·70
Total ... ain between 1st January and 12th Oct. ... 69·70

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

9 Venetia (s)..... .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tebe, s, 82 bales cotton, Ketsedass Hurmookroy; 6 bales hides, Stearn Hobart & Co.

Cathay, s, 135 bales cotton, Vellabhoy Gopaldass; 75 bales cotton, Manecklall Choonilall; 200 bales coir-yarn, Soondersass Mooljee; 2,500 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Indus, s, 9 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus, s, 3 cases shawls, Sawmull Sobharam.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay, s, 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe, s, 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 40 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Travancore, s, 1 case foolscap paper, 1 case blank books, Hajee Sulleman Yacoob Sons & Co.; 1 case cutlery Cassom Abdoolrehman.

Corine, s, 25 barrels sulphur rolls, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.

Tumor, s, 9 packages glassware, and 1 case stuffed birds, Samjeebhoy Parpia; 10 cases cheese, Abdoolhuseon Abdoolally; 32 bundles tubes, 1 cask hardware, 40 casks disinfecting powder, and 10 casks pitch, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co.; 4 boxes oilmanstores, H. Cope.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Batton, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.
Onslow, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, from Madras.
Montgomery, Major General, Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 12.

Christie, Captain, Musketry, on duty, from ——.
Lysaght, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, to appear before Medical Board, from Poona.
Ponsonby, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 13.

Thomas, Captain, Bengal 25th King's Own Regiment, to join, from Jubbulpore
Hallen, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Special Stud Commission, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 13.

Webb, Captain, Bengal 41st Regiment, to join, to Mooltan.
Batten, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Onslow, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Smyth, Captain, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Christie, Captain, Musketry, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Angus, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on fur ough, to England.
Wall, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Bhooj.
Barrett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 19th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.
Ponsonby, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Thomas, Captain, Bengal 25th King's Own Regiment, to join, to England.
Eyre, Lieutenant, Bengal 36th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Spencer, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.
Apthorp, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on sick leave, to England

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 11th October, 1873.

A Board of officers as follows will assemble on Wednesday the 15th instant, at the Garrison Instruction Lecture Room, at 10 A.M. for the examination of the officers undergoing a course of Instruction.

President—Lt Col Mercer, Royal Artillery.
Members—Maj Hall, Garrison Instructor, Poona and Capt Gloney, R E.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th October, 1873.

Surg I McD O'Farrell attached to E Battery 9th Brigade is directed to proceed to Ahmedabad for duty with C Battery 18th Brigade R A on being relieved by Surgeon S ock.

Surg J N Stock, at present doing duty with the Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad is directed to proceed to Deesa to relieve Surgeon O'Farrell in the medical charge of the E Battery 9th Brigade R A.

The following arrangements in the Indian Medical Department are ordered:—

Surg F C Barker M D., is placed on general duty, Bombay District.

Surg R M Wall, M B., is placed on general duty, Northern Division.

The following order is confirmed:—

Poona Horse—Regimental Order, dated 23rd September 1873, appointing Capt Owen to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties vice Capt Hogg proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

43rd Foot—Qr Master J Cooper, to England per P and O Steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

99th Foot—Lieut J G Ponsonby to England, from date of embarkation, for four months, on private affairs.

59th Foot—Sub-Lieut A Pringle, from 15th October to 14th November 1873, to remain at Seroor, on medical certificate, in extension.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

Mr M P Hankin, Dist Supt of Police, rejoined his appointment at Nagpore on the 3rd instant.

Mr J M Berrill, Dist Supt of Police, Nimar, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him on the 2nd instant, making over charge of his duties to Mr G S Chatterton, Offg Dist Supt, on the afternoon of that day.

Mr S Jacob, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his duties from Mr T Drysdale, Registrar on the 3rd instant, afternoon.

Capt E W C H Miller, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Mandla, on the 27th ultimo, and assumed charge of his duties on the 29th idem, afternoon.

Lieut S J Dunlop, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Wardha Valley Coal State Railway Division, reported his return on the forenoon of the 23rd September, the unexpired portion of his leave is therefore cancelled.

Mr A R Binnie, Ex Engr 2nd grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, in offg Executive charge of the Wardha Valley Coal State Railway Division, is granted 30 days' preparatory leave of absence, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th current, in view to his proceeding to Bombay and appearing before a Medical Board, prior to applying for sick leave to Europe, and subject to the order of the Government of India.

Mr H Hooper, Ex Engr, Nagpore and Chhattisgarh Railway Survey Division is appointed to the Executive charge of the Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway Division, vice Mr A Binnie, or until the return to duty of Mr O'Callaghan, in addition to his own duties in the Nagpore and Chhattisgarh Railway Division.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 9.)

Capt E L Ommanney, Offg Depy Comr, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the 1st October 1873.

Mr H B Beckett, Asst Comr, Mardan, is appointed to officiate as Depy Depy Comr of Peshawar during Captain Ommanney's absence on leave.

The Reverend W M Lethbridge, Chaplain of the Derajat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 1st October 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C Pearson, Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Circle, will continue to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, vice Mr J G Cordery, vacated, until the return to duty of Capt W R M Holroyd, or until further orders.

Mr C R Cook, B A, Inspector of Schools, 3rd class, will officiate in the 2nd class of the Educational Department, vice Mr. Pearson.

Mr R Dick, B A, Professor, Delhi College, will officiate in the 3rd class of the Educational Department as Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Circle.

Mr H C T Robinson, Asst Comr, Derah Ghazi Khan, is appointed to the charge of the outpost of Rajanpore, vice Mr C E Gladstone, officiating as Depy Com of the District, with effect from the 13th Sept 1873.

Mr A F D Cunningham, Asst Comr, from the Lahore to the Montgomery District, temporarily.

Mr R G Melvill, Offg Depy Comr, Sirsa, to the Delhi District as Asst Comr.

Mr A Anderson, Asst Comr, Sirsa, is appointed to carry on the current duties of the Depy Comr of the District, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr B Fox, Extra Asst Comr, Jhelum, received charge as Supt of the Jail at that station from Surg-Maj A J Dale on the 8th Sept 1873.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor is pleased to make the following substantive promotions consequent on the decease of Mr W E Hyth:—

Lieut-Col A A Munro, Depy Comr, 2nd class, to be Depy Comr, 1st class.

Lieut-Col J R G G Shortt, Depy Comr, 3rd class, to be Depy Comr, 2nd class.

Mr G Knox, Asst Comr, 1st class, to be Depy Comr, 3rd class.

Capt E C Corbyn, Asst Comr, 2nd class, to be Asst Comr, 1st class.

Mr C M Rivaz, Asst Comr, 3rd class, to be Asst Comr, 2nd class.

The services of the Rev W W Nicholls, Chaplain of Bareilly are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which his privilege leave expires.

Capt F H Connolly made over, and Mr M Morris received charge of the Office of Personal Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police on the afternoon of 30th September.

Mr F A Kelly, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Gujrat, has been granted one year's leave on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

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...Rs. 42 0 0
...ditto ..... „ 24 0 0
...ditto ..... „ 14 0 0
...ditto ..... „ 5 0 0
...ditto ..... „ 1 8 0

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GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOORE—October 12th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Thomas H. Moore, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEWETT—October 6th, at Bankipore, the wife of J. F. Hewett, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

STRAND—October 10th, at No. 18, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Alexander Strand, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COCKBURN—SLOAN—October 8th, at Kotagherry, by the Rev. George English, Mr. Francis Laedlee Cockburn, to Miss Jane Sloan, daughter of Mr. John Sloan, of Fairford Tanboton, Ayrshire.

DEATH.

COCKERELL—October 9th, at Sialkot, by a fall over a precipice whilst riding, Rowland V. Cockerell, aged 38 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1873.

"SAVE me from my friends" is an old saying, and we fancy that suspended and now restored Mr. Postmaster-General Hogg will adopt the adage when he reads the weak and very imprudent defence that was offered for him in the correspondence columns of the *Times of India* on Thursday morning. If, on the other hand, the pleading put forth in arrest of the judgment of an intelligent public be inspired by himself, then we think he was very badly advised when he was persuaded to stir up the dirty water in which his own honour and peace of mind have been so repeatedly ducked. Before proceeding to examine the letter referred to we have to express our belief that, although the Governor General has cancelled Mr. Hogg's suspension and permitted him to resume his postal duties on the grounds that he acted under a misconception of the powers with which he was invested, yet that the public do not endorse this act of clemency. The letter to which we refer opens with a statement which we at once declare to be incorrect. It runs—"It is evident that the tide of public opinion is gradually veering round. "People who a few days ago were raving against "Mr. Hogg are now strongly biassed in his favour, "and truth is at last getting the mastery over "ignorance and misrepresentation." Who are the persons, we ask, who have performed the Jim Crow movement of turning about? Who are the individuals who are now strongly biassed in Mr. Hogg's favour? What is the ignorance over which truth has obtained the mastery? and what has been the misrepresentation? Let the nameless author of this big and empty letter tell us in his own fashion what answers he can give to these pertinent queries. Yes, the public did righteously rave against Mr. Hogg, for illegally using his official power and position to gain a legal end which contemplated the success of his private views, and which we hear obtained for him the hisses of the public in Court. They objected that the machinery of a giant institution like the Post Office should be used to assist him in getting rid of the horns which he accused himself of wearing. From what new evidence, from what novel point of view, has the happy bias, alluded to, been arrived at? Some people pity culprits because they have been found out. We place the just grant of pity upon higher grounds, and we refuse to commiserate Mr. Hogg on the flimsy pretext that he requires kind and lenient consideration because his conduct has brought down upon him the loud denunciations of all men of integrity, and has ended in obtaining from Lord Northbrook a measure of mercy, induced by the supposition that Mr. Hogg was much more ignorant of the laws of this country than we can belive him to be. We are told "truth is at last getting the mastery "over ignorance." The public were not left in ignorance of the facts of this case, and no attempt was made to hide the weak points in Mrs. Hogg's conduct. But the triumph of truth is visible in that great index of guilt or iniquity—public opinion. It is true a jury of twelve found that Mrs. Hogg had forfeited her marriage vows, but thousands and ten thousands of honest men, viewing all the premises of the case, say that large as suspicion may appear, bad as appearances have been, the equilibrium of justice must be restored, and the whole fabric of our legal system must not be altered and destroyed by allowing this adverse verdict to exist unchallenged, and to remain unreversed, obtained as it has been upon allegations unproven and upon mere suspicion. No further evidence has come to light, so we consider the talk about a mastery over ignorance is out of place, and Mr. Hogg and his friends will no doubt receive in silence and with respectful gratitude a decision which pardons a huge error, but which in no way can give an occasion for anyone to utter a shout of triumph.

The Indian Postal rules are dragged in to excuse Mr. Hogg's act, and the writer justifies his friend for doing, in a private matter, that which he was, we admit, certainly licensed to do in a public one. We all recollect what signal punishment fell a few years ago upon the Accountant-General of Madras for using his official knowledge to his own benefit. That gentleman was turned out of the Civil Service without a pension, for purchasing Tanjore Bonds at a discount, when he knew from his official position such were to be paid off immediately at par by Government. The doctrine laid down by Sir Charles Trevelyan, the then Governor of Madras, was, that no public functionary should use his official power or knowledge to obtain a personal object. That decision was approved of by the Governor-General and endorsed by the powers at home. The principle is the same in this case. One man violated his duty to procure stock at a depreciated figure, the other did so to get rid of a wife whom he had ceased to love or admire or at any rate suspected. The rights given to Mr. Hogg were not rights capable of being enforced in a private matter, and the framers of the Post Office Act never intended to clothe an official with an arbitrary power to use in his own domestic matters. The false issue set up is that Mr. Hogg could not steal his wife's letter, as she and it were his property. We are treated to *Mayne* upon the Penal Code to show that the husband and wife are one in law, as if our prayer book and the customs of life were not sufficient authority. We do not care to enter upon any special pleading in this matter. The fact remains that Mr. Hogg stopped a letter directed to another person, and that letter he could not have intercepted unless he had been Postmaster General. Had a clerk acted as he did Mr. Hogg would have prosecuted him, and we cannot conceive that any amount of suspicion as relates to conjugal fidelity justifies a Postmaster in doing that which would undoubtedly send any one else to prison. There is no sympathy for Mr. Hogg, and there can certainly be no great rejoicing at his return to office, and it is a pity to try and get up a revulsion in feeling for a man who has acted so badly by giving out that the tide of opinion has changed. There may be many views as to the legal ownership of a letter once posted. Some [illegible] rests in the writer, others allege that [illegible] person to whom it is addre[illegible] that the legal estate is wit[illegible] trustee for the person wh[illegible] receive the letter. In th[illegible] was a clear breach of trust [illegible] the letter was stopped in trans[illegible] the argument that the writer brings forward that there are not ten men in India who would not have done the same thing amounts to nothing more than that there are many more law-breakers in India besides Mr. Hogg. But if 99 per cent. of the population would break the law, is that any justification for this one man so doing? For 18 or 20 months, the letter in the *Times of India* tells us, Mr. Hogg treasured up his wife's miserable epistle—we suppose in hopes of getting an opportunity to use it some day, although the writer says it was not seized with a view to its being made evidence in the Divorce Court. Mrs. Hogg had been reprimanded for writing it and forgiven nominally; but it now appears that during all those 18 or 20 months this letter was carefully kept as a proof of misconduct already looked over and condoned: conduct which we certainly think he did not try as he should have done to prevent. If he truly thought Mr. Cordery had influence with his wife and had won her affections, why did he send her to England and run her into the very jaws of temptation? Did he think that paying detectives to peep through key holes and to dog her footsteps, allowing her to live in mean lodgings upon a beggarly allowance alone—save with a servant and child—unloved and uncared for, was the best means of preserving her affection and keeping her unspotted from that pollution which he tells us he suspected she would indulge in at home? He must have had fears about her, or else why did he keep the letter, and put her under the surveillance of his attorney and detectives? And if he had those sad misgivings, did he not court his own dishonour by giving her the largest possible opportunities to sin?

We have read the defence put forth for Mr. Hogg in the letter under notice very carefully, and even taking it for granted that the law is sound as therein laid down, all that is to be gathered, on the face of the arguments used, is that no criminal indictment could be sustained as no larceny is disclosed on account of the mutual position of the parties. We do not accept the proposition, however, as it stands, for the writer commences on the assumption that the letter was Mrs. Hogg's property and consequently her husband's. We do not think the question lies in the enquiry as to whether Mr. Hogg can or cannot be sent to jail for his act. No one wishes him that injury and degradation; but the real point to determine is, does such an act unfit him to be at the head of the Postal Department? Will what he has done shake public confidence and have an injurious effect on the subordinates of the Post Offices? These were the real issues, and no amount of mercy extended to him will alter them. Letters must not under any circumstances, save to detect robberies and defeat conspiracies against the State, be subject to seizure. Once allow the principle, and any man's private affairs will be exposed, for nothing would be easier than to set up an accusation against a person, and then open letters under pretence of proving adultery. The letter in the *Times of India* does not improve Mr. Hogg's position. If he were before a Court on a charge of a criminal nature the technical arguments used might be useful either to mislead or convince a jury, but the public say, outside a law view, a Postmaster General ought not to open a letter in transit either to prove his wife an angel or a courtezan.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE regular visitors at the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms who have made friends with Spot will be sorry to learn that they will see Spot there no more. He is gone, poor dog, and we are sorry to say he met a violent death. On Saturday, as a man was partaking of refreshment in the rooms, poor Spot went up to him in his cosseting way, but the man, of a less friendly nature than the dog, instead of patting him on the head and giving him a bone, wantonly ripped him up with the knife he was using. Never, we think, have we known of a more wanton act. The dog was taken by Mr. Smith to Mr. Scott, veterinary surgeon, but nothing could be done that would save its life. Spot was a favourite with every one, and the hope will be general, we imagine, that Mr. Smith will be able to avenge his death by having his murderer before a judge.

THE *Gazerat Mitra* devotes a long article to the reprobation of the present Governor of the Presidency. He commences with an allusion to the bright promises which heralded his advent and speaks of the joy felt by all that they were relieved from the trifling of his predecessor. He next dilates upon the absurdity of appointing men to the important office of Governors in this country who are altogether ignorant of Indian affairs, and then goes on to say—"Under the circumstances we think it would not be wrong to request the Secretary of State and the House of Commons to recall the Governor of Bombay, so that we may not have forced upon us a heap of bills, which have emanated from amateur legislators, trying to hoodwink the community by their crude legislative projects. If Sir Philip Wodehouse were solicitous of his own reputation, he would desist from the course which the executive members of his Council are pursuing without having a single word in favour from the public, and in face of the most violent opposition that could be offered by public bodies, by the press, by the natives, and other members of the Council."

IN the early part of the year Colonel Medley, R.E., Superintending Engineer 1st Circle, Punjab, addressed a memorandum to the Government of that province, containing suggestions on some means of promoting increase of traffic on Indian Railways. The matter was referred to the several Governments of India for consideration and report, and the Government of Bombay after corresponding with the Agents of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies has issued the following

RESOLUTION.—As the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company is in favour of multiplying ticket offices, he should be requested to try the experiment, and to report the result after it has been in force for six months.

2. It seems premature to consider at present the question of a system of uniform fares.

3. As regards passengers' baggage, the system of charging by weight seems to be the fairest and most convenient on the whole; but great improvement seems to be practicable and to be required in the details of the registry of such baggage.

4. The system of registry now in force is in principle that which prevails on the continent of Europe, but the [illegible] year, but whether he retires from the service, or gets the command of the Frontier force, as was at one time believed, we (*Sind News*) are not in a position to say. As he has held the reins of Government so long the rumour may not be without foundation.

THE Frontier Correspondent of the Lahore paper writes—"It is rumoured that owing to the imprisonment of Nowroz Khan, the brother of Behram Khan, the Mymand tribe have stopped the 'Abkhana' road. Our correspondent, however, heard, just as he was despatching his letter, a report that Nowroz Khan had effected his escape from prison and had gone to his home."

THE "Tiger-slayer armour" invented by a Mr. Croom and submitted for the approval of the Governor of Madras is thus described by the *Madras Times*—"It consists of a canvas dress to which strips of leather closely studded with sharp iron spikes are fastened, and the idea is that the tiger would be so horribly frightened by the prospect of pricking his toes or hurting his gums upon these spikes that he would immediately run away."

FROM the Administration Report of the P. W. D., Bombay, we notice that the salt water plunge bath built near St. John's School, Colaba, has been constructed for the troops at Colaba at a cost of Rs. 2,079. The bath is railed in to some extent, but perhaps it would be well to expend a few extra rupees in screening it off more effectually, for ladies out for an evening walk are sometimes involuntary spectators of bathers jumping over one another's backs, &c., within seventy yards of the road!

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Subathoo, a hill station on the road to Simla, says—"A storm passed over this neighbourhood on the night of the 2nd, literally tearing off the corrugated iron roofing of the Sergeants' Mess, also the roofing of several out-houses, purveyor's quarters, &c., in course of erection at the hospital; the Flag Staff, in connection with the noon gun, was smashed and several verandahs exhibit evidence of the severity of the wind. It is roughly estimated that the damage done in the station will reach Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000."

IN our Saturday's issue we quoted a paragraph from a Madras paper in which it was announced that a vakeel of Travancore, Shesha Iyengar, proposed to organize an association to promote the re-marriage of Hindoo widows: in which endeavour we wish him every success. It would seem as though this measure of reform is steadily gaining ground, and we now find a Hindoo resident of Broach advertising in a native paper his readiness to marry a widow of his caste. Why not establish a *bureau* for the purpose of promoting such arrangements as in France?

AN Examination of candidates, who desire to pass in Pushtu, will be held on the 10th proximo, at Peshawur, and Dehra Ismail Khan. The Central Committee of examination, consisting of Captain J. Charles, R. A., president, the Rev. P. P. Hughes and Moolla Ahmed, as members, will sit at Umballa. Candidates at Dehra Ismail Khan are consigned to the tender mercies of a Committee formed by Mr. S. S. Thorburn, C.S., as president, and Lieutenant R. B Lockwood and Kazi Gholam Sarwar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, as members.

THE Adighary of the Paral Amsham, Wallowaned Taluq, in the district of Malabar, and his son, together with five other Moplahs implicated in the late outrage which took place in that district on the 26th ultimo, were transported under the provision of the "Moplah Outrage Act," to a jail in the Northern District. Another Moplah, suspected of complicity in the affair, has absconded, and the magistrate has issued a proclamation warning all parties against harbouring him, or withholding from the authorities any information that would lead to his detection.

A KURRACHEE contemporary says—"We hear that another Native Judge is in trouble. The fact is, that Government has put almost unlimited authority too soon into the hands of half-educated Sindees. A generation has not passed away since some of these men were the abject slaves of the Meers, and their sons can hardly be supposed to have imbibed just, honourable, and correct ideas from either their predecessors or the officials of the then Government. In fact Sind is a land of bribery and corruption, and it

police took possession of it, and handed it over to a native woman who promised to do the duty of foster mother and to provide for the foundling. The Koth Succession Case, respecting which you took a one-sided view in your issue of the 15th ultimo is one of considerable interest. I hope to be able soon to place before a right-thinking, discriminating public a few important particulars for general information. Our local authorities are actuated by high and honourable motives. The prisoners have been committed for trial to the Sessions Court by the Fuil. Power Magistrate, Mr. Mackenzie, and the investigation will, I understand, commence on the 23rd instant. A great concourse of people stood before the doors of the Burra Jail to see the prisoners Bhaeeshunker Nanabhai, an articled clerk in the office of Messrs. Jefferson, Payne, and Co., and Dulsook Hurgovind, a Koth karbaree, emerge from the rooms in which they were incarcerated. When I saw Bhaeeshunker Nanabhai leaving the jail, I was forcibly reminded of the charge of perjury and forgery that arose out of a case that was decided in the High Court at Bombay on the 18th February 1867 (vide *Times of India* 19th and the *Bombay Gazette* of 22nd idem.) The plaintiff and perjurer in the important case referred to was one Damodhur Jetha, a director of the Victoria Financial Association, of which Bhaeshunkur was manager. Sir Joseph Arnould declared that he had never seen in the whole course of his official experience in Bombay a more gross case (?) supported by perjury and subornation of perjury.

BOMBAY.

COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Hope, Collector of Surat, left that station for Bombay on Friday.

PUBLIC PARK AT SURAT.—The Nawab of Sucheen has presented Rs. 1,200 to the Public Park at Surat.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-four European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

HEAD OF THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Forrest, the head master of the Surat High School, intends shortly to proceed to Palitana on leave.

THE TAPTEE BRIDGE.—The committee lately appointed to report on the feasibility or otherwise of erecting a bridge over the Taptee river have sent in their report to Government.

A CURRENCY NOTE FOUND.—On Sunday a currency note for Rs. 100 was found on the Bholeshwur road, and the same has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGESHIP AT BROACH.—There are several applications for the Subordinate Judgeship at Broach, recently vacant in consequence of the demise of Mr. Jamystram Heemutram.

THEFT.—A Hindoo named Seeram Rama, a weaver, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday to two months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a brass vessel, belonging to one Mustan Beharedas.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The body of a Mahomedan boy named Yuzurkhan Mahomed, aged about thirteen years, was found floating in the Mustan Sahib's Tank yesterday. It seems that the boy was in the habit of bathing in the tank.

THE CASE OF THE DESAIS OF CALIAWADY.—This case, which was pending for a long time in the District Court of Surat, was decided last week by Mr. Birdwood, Acting District Judge, in favour of the plaintiffs, and against the Collector of Surat.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A Parsee woman named Jerbai attempted to commit suicide on Saturday, by swallowing a quantity of opium, on account of some quarrel with her husband. She is attended by a Parsee doctor at her father's house at Dhobie Talao.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.—The committal of Mr. Bhaeeshunker Nanabhai, articled clerk to Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, to the Sessions Court, in connection with the Koth Succession Case, has, according to a vernacular newspaper, created a great sensation at Ahmedabad.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Khumees Soubhoo, a noted thief, was charged with stealing sundry articles, belonging to one Mahomed Esmael. Prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—Dr. Hewlett having now severed his connection with the Municipality, it was intended to remove the Coroner's office to Oomercarry or Camateepoora; but Government having sanctioned the payment of Rs. 50 a month as rent, a room in the Municipal buildings has been rented for the said office.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Sunday a Mahomedan named Ahmed Jaffer accidentally fell into the Dick Tank. A man named Succaram Rughoba who was passing by at the time, at once jumped in and rescued Jaffer, who otherwise would have been drowned as he could not swim.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 397 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 150 were under sentences from the High Court, 208 from the Magistrates of Police, 35 from Military Courts Martial, and 4 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 307 were natives, and the remaining 90 were Europeans.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 4,592. Of these, 1,323 were new admissions, consisting of 578 Hindoos, 349 Parsees, 301 Mussulmans, 90 Christians, and 5 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 168·91. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz:—Intermittent and remittent fevers, 348; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery, 282; diseases of the air-passages, 207; whooping cough, 28; catarrh, 32; and mumps, 1.

BARODA AFFAIRS.—The *Gujerat Mitra* writes—"Many complaints have been lodged against the Dewan and other high officers of the State in the Resident's Court. The Resident wanted to institute an inquiry but upon the representation of the Maharaja to him that such a step was very derogatory to his authority, he desired the Maharaja to appoint an independent Commission to inquire into them. The Commission, consisting of Messrs. Anna Saheb Pandsey, Bhogilal Pranvalub, Raghopant Dada, Sakharam Ranade, we hear, is appointed. In the opinion of the Resident the Commission so appointed is quite incompetent, as it consists of men subordinate to those into whose cases the enquiry is to be held."

ASSAULT.—J W. Barber, a guard in the employ of the G. I P Railway, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Shaik Ramzan Baboo, a ramoosee serving at Watson's Hotel, Esplanade. It appears from the evidence of the complainant that on Sunday night prisoner came over to the hotel with a woman. She sat down on the premises; prisoner went inside and frequently came out with some liquor. He gave some to her to drink and himself drank the rest. Complainant seeing this state of affairs told prisoner that he must object to his remaining under the circumstances. Prisoner became enraged, abused the ramoosee, gave him a blow with his fist on his chest, and struck him on his left shoulder with a stick. He then kicked him. Complainant raised an alarm for a sepoy. Barber went up to the ramoosee and offered him Rs. 1-8 to be silent, which he refused to accept. In the meantime Mr. Maule, the manager of the hotel, came to the spot, and prisoner was given in charge of a policeman. The magistrate adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him ten rupees.

THE "STATESMAN'S" REPLY.—The following is the *Statesman's* reply to our Note of the Day published on Saturday:—"When you have no care, abuse," &c., seems to be the *Statesman's* guiding principle at present. "The *Bombay Gazette* is still indignant at our having inserted a 'communicated' article expressing views at variance with those which the *Statesman* has been wont to put forth. Our contemporary has the advantage of us in not being fettered by any definite views or principles; and it should use this advantage a little more generously. When we say 'Black is not White' we do so after having carefully formed an opinion which it would be difficult to shake, and when we meet with an authority whose judgment we have every right to respect, maintaining that 'Black is White,' we can only 'communicate' his views to the public without endorsing them as our own. The *Gazette* is more happily situated, and it would surprise no one if our contemporary having on Monday declared that 'Black is not White,' solemnly assured its readers, on Saturday, that 'Black *is* White,' and that it has always maintained so. The *Gazette* has no need of 'communicated' articles."

AN interesting wedding took place at St. Mary's Church on Saturday last, when Miss Watson, the eldest daughter of the Chaplain of the Church, was married to Mr. Herbert Batty, C. S., Professor of Literature in the Poona College. The full choral service was performed on the occasion—quite a novel 'thing at this station'. Mr. Watson, assisted by Messrs. Stead and Esmes, performed the ceremony, while the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey, who had come up from Bombay for the purpose, gave away the bride.—*Deccan Herald.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A Punjaubee, residing in the Bagdadee Lines, was charged before the City Magistrate, Kurrachee, on Monday last, with attempting to commit murder by administering red-lead in some mutton curry to a prostitute named Alleema, who stated that she had, some time ago, borrowed Rs. 12 from the accused, and remained with him for about a week; he then promised to forego his claim. A few days ago he came to her and demanded payment, which she refused. He passed a remark to the effect that he would "see her." Subsequently, that is to say a few days afterwards, he visited her, when she gave him a double pice to procure some mutton curry for her; he brought it, and she perceived that red-lead had been mixed with it—The case was so highly improbable, and the woman being wholly unable to substantiate the charge, the accused was acquitted.—*Scindian.*

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.—We were informed, some short time ago, by one of the confraternity, that the Masons of Kurrachee were getting up a fund for the support of widows and orphans of members of the Craft who died in the province. A pretty round sum has been subscribed already, and there is every hope of the highly humane purpose designed to be served by the fund being accomplished fully in course of time.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, Captain N. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. M. Mansbach, Mr. F. Brown, and Captain Thomas.

For Brindisi—Mr. J. C. Ponsonby.

For Aden—Mr. Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer, and Mr. J. Laser and son.

THE PARSEE DISCONTENTS.

BOMBAY, 9th October 1873.

To Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadiajee, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,—In your letter of the 27th September to us, you enclose the two resolutions passed at a meeting of the several Zoroastrians held on the 22nd ultimo, and requesting us to register them in the Duftars of the Punchayet.

The first resolution states that our reply to you of the 1st September last was not in accordance with the requisition, but according to our views it is just and proper, and for the interest of the community; and under these circumstances we do not see any necessity to register the resolutions in the Dufturs. Consider this our reply as final.—We are, &c.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna,
Merwanjee Framjee Panday,
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck,
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit,
Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds.

SUICIDE OF A REGIMENTAL SEPOY.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the Marine Lines Hospital on the body of Cuangnac Dewnac, a private in H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., who, on Friday, committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle.

Bhicknac Gunac, a sepoy in No. 6 Company, Marine Battalion, said—My room is third from that occupied by the deceased, but is in the same range. Yesterday, at about 11-45 A. M., I was eating my meals in my room. I heard the report of a rifle being discharged close by. I ran out, and saw smoke issuing from the top of the door of the deceased's room. The door was shut and was locked inside; I kicked it open. I looked in and saw the deceased lying on the floor of the room on his back. There was his rifle lying by his side. No one else was in the room. He was alive. The rifle was lying across the deceased's legs. Deceased did not say anything. The deceased was resting against a pillow when I first went in, but as I went out he rolled off on to the ground.

Dr. John Mills, Surgeon Major in H. M.'s Bombay Army, in charge of the 21st Regiment, N. I., stated among other things—Yesterday, at about 11-15 A.M., I was in the hospital, when a report was made that a man had shot himself in the lines. I went immediately to his hut and found the deceased lying on the ground on his back with a wound under the right nipple, and a pool of blood lying on the ground by his side. This rifle was lying close by him. He was alive, but appeared to be dying. I had him immediately put into a dhooly and brought to hospital. I examined a pillow which was resting against a partition in the hut There was a hole in the pillow with blood round it, and on this hole I found a bullet, which I handed over to the Adjutant. I have known the deceased for many months past. About two months ago he came to hospital, complaining of defective vision. He was examined by the Opthalmic Surgeon, who reported that there was nothing the matter with his eyes. Whilst in hospital on this account he was insubordinate, and was punished with seven days' confinement. Since that time he has frequently been coming to the hospital under one pretence or another, asking to be brought up before the Invaliding Committee. Yesterday morning he again came to hospital with what appeared to me to be an imaginary complaint. I told him that he would not be brought up before the Invaliding Committee, and warned him that if he came so constantly pretending sickness he would get into trouble. Before he died I asked him why he had done this. He replied that he was tired and hopeless. I am of opinion that death was caused by the passing of a bullet through the lungs. Two or three of his ribs were broken.

The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that deceased had committed suicide by shooting himself through the lungs with a rifle.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 100 tons Captain T. W. Teasdale, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE BARQUE QUEEN OF CEYLON, 422 tons, Captain A Muir, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Rangoon (July 16th) with a cargo of 6,220 bags rice The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes and Co.

THE B. I. S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain H. T. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Chinnell, and nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 394 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (October 10th) with a cargo of 7 cases indigo, 198 bales wool, 1 bale Sind work, 1 case cartridges, 2 parcels wheat sample and some packages cotton and wheat for transhipment for different ports, and the following passengers:—Mr. B. Bailey, one second class, and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE SHIP RAJPOOT, 1,244 tons, Captain J. B. Andrew, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from London (June 26th), with Mr. W. Laing as a passenger and the following cargo:—11,928 plates spelter, 432 packages paint, 263 packages wine, 645 cases matches, 192 kegs shot, 435 packages paper, 182 cases candles, 137 packages cotton, 21 cases arsenic, 90 cases provisions, 60 cases eau de cologne, 16 packages glassware, 432 packages beer, 32 packages potash, 114 packages lamps, 300 barrels tar, 1,000 packages gunpowder, 28 packages blacking, 175 barrels coal pitch, 137 packages earthenware, 26 cases perfumery, 106 cases gin, 254 cases brandy, 10,796 planks, 755 packages window glasses, 364 packages oilmanstores, 650 barrels cements. 75 drums oil, 35 drums turpentine, 1,692 bars iron, 50 casks fire-clay, 45 kegs nails, 34 casks porter, 40,433 tiles, 16 packages medicine, 10 cases iron safes, 69 cases seeds, and some packages sundries. The vessel consigned is to Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOUNDERING OF A STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Walamo, a fine new vessel of 1,466 tons register, belonging to Thos. Wilson, Sons, and Co., of Hull, has foundered whilst on a voyage from Hull to Cronstadt. The shifting of some armour plates which were on board is said to have been the cause of the disaster.—*Globe.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	OCTOBER	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
5 50 m	2 8	Tuesday..... 14	11 23 m	0 3
6 15 a	0 7		11 47 a	2 8
7 0 m	2 8	Wednesday ... 15	.....	.....
7 10 a	0 9		1 34 a	0 11
8 22 m	3 0	Thursday 16	1 17 m	3 0
8 30 a	1 5		2 35 a	0 9
9 12 m	3 7	Friday 17	2 36 m	3 0
9 36 a	2 7		3 36 a	0 9
9 49 m	4 0	Saturday 18	3 16 m	3 2
10 15 a	3 7		4 5 a	4 0
10 18 m	4 6	Sunday 19	4 14 m	3 8
10 45 a	4 7		4 33 a	4 11
10 45 m	4 9	Monday..... 20	4 44 m	4 3
11 15 a	5 3		4 59 a	5 7

Moon—Last Quarter, 16th, 11h. 15m. A.M.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions have been received:—

W. Ramsay, C. S.	Rs. 25
A. W. C. Bowyer	10
Hyderabad Contingent—	
Captain C. J. O. Fitzgerald	10
Dr. J. S. Reed	5
Captain . Weldon	10
" J. H. Way	5
J. Proudfoot	5
H——r	5

DOES THE CAP FIT HIM?

ON the 4th inst., Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Manocjee, Jamsetjee alias Jeenabhoy Jamsetjee, sent a notice to Mr. Nusseewanjee Dorabjee, proprietor and editor of the *Parsee Punch and Appyketiar*, calling upon him to apologise to their client for writing certain defamatory articles against him in the above newspaper, or, in default, threatening to adopt legal proceedings against him.

ON the 11th inst. Mr. Nusseewanjee sent the following reply:—

Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, Attorneys to Manockjee Jamsetjee.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 4th inst., addressed to me on behalf of your above-named client, and in reply beg to state that the words used in the several issues of the *Parsee Punch*, written in your letter under reply, are not intended to refer to your client with whom I am unacquainted entirely. I am surprised that your client should have appropriated to himself the uncomplimentary ephithets referred to in your letter. It is not my fault if he considers they fit him. I can assure you they are not intended for him.—I am, &c.

NUSSEERWANJEE DORABJEE.
Proprietor *Parsee Punch*

WHOLESALE CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, a man named Toockersey Purshotam, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid an information against one Manekial Jetharam, whom he charged with cheating.

Informant said—I am a merchant, and a partner in the firm of Vussonjee Narronjee and Co. I know one Manekial Jetharam. On Friday the 10th instant, Manekial came to my shop at Mandvi Bazar and purchased 98 bags of molasses, weighing in gross 301½ maunds and 6 lbs. at the price of Rs. 4-6 per candy. At the time when the sale was made, it was on the express agreement that the said Manekial was to make an immediate payment for the same at his house at Bhoywada lane. As soon as the bags of molasses, so sold to Manekial as aforesaid were weighed and put into carts, the said Manekial went to his house accompanied by my man, named Chena Morarjee, to pay for the bags of molasses. Manekial then took my man to a certain house in the second Bhoywada lane and made him sit in a room. Accused then told him (Chena Morarjee) to wait there till he could go and fetch money from his box, Chena waited there till 10 or 11 o'clock in the night, but Manekial never returned. The next morning I made enquiries at the said house, and I was informed that accused had gone away. I therefore made enquiries at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and I learned that the said 98 bags of molasses were stored in two waggons, and transmitted to Ahmedabad. The bags of molasses have been fradulently entered in the name of Narrotum Dhirajram (a fictitious name to the best of my information and belief) as the consignor, and in the name of Dayabhoy Moolchund as the consignee. I therefore charge the said Manekial Jetharam with cheating under section 415 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may be issued for the arrest of the said Manekial Jetharam, and the seizure of the said bags of molasses so feloniously and fraudulently removed from Bombay as aforesaid; and that the accused may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for. A similar charge was preferred against the same man by one Lalijee Nagjee, a merchant.

HIGH COURT.—14TH OCTOBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v Hajee Meya and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Part heard.

531-72—Ghandibhoy—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others v Bomonjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch; Shapoorjee and Thakoredas; and Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

545-72—Ardaseer F.—Merwanjee Eduljee Chinoy and another v Khursedbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalackdina Khalphanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen—G J Mody.

SHORT CAUSE.

289-73—Dr Dallas—Khutezabai widow v Ahmedjee Essajee and another—No appearance.

517-73—Jefferson and Payne—Vussonjee Heerjee and another v Tulsickchund Manockchund—Manisty and Fletcher.

598-73—Prescot and Winter—Donald Bain and others v Nnrotomdas Jaith A—No appearance.

645-73—J Gopall—Sakharam Santujee v Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy C—M H Khan.

652-73—M B Barbhaya—Jamsetjee Ardasir v William Noonan and another—No appearance.

657-73—K. Morojee—Jora Dewa and others v Awoobai widow and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.

660-73—Remington Hore and Langley John Fleming and another v Hurjevan Natha—No appearance.

664-73—Ardasir Framjee—Sorabjee Hormusjee Cooper v Ameersab bin Fuckursab F—No appearance.

666-73—Jefferson and Payne—F A Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur—No appearance.

LONG CAUSE.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goomteebai widow v Toolvahoo widow—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

576-73—A Framjee—Balasollall Chunilall v Rampurtab Ramdew—J Gopall.

587-73—M H Khan—Thucker Purmarundass J v Sha Vrijbhookandass H—Remington, Hore and Langley.

635-73—Jefferson and Payne—Majee Jeefra v Purshotum Damodhur and others—No appearance.

651-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald v Ally Abdool T—No appearance.

653-73—M H Khan—Sarah Shelleam v Memon Sullomon Latiff—No appearance.

659-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—Bai Jarkoo widow v. Haridass Soonderdass—No appearance.

665-73—Dallas and Lynch—Inderjee Narronjee and another v Henry Gambla and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.

616-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jootha Jugjeevun v. Vussonjee Nuthoo and others—G. J. Mody—Part heard.

HIGH COURT.—13TH OCTOBER.

[BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SUCCARAM KESSOW BHUNDAREE v. EDULJEE ADULJEE HOMEJEE.

THE Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the defendant, applied for a consent decree in his client's favour. The plaintiff appeared in person to consent to the decree. By consent, his Lordship gave a decree for defendant for Rs. 15,301, with interest on Rs. 15,000, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum from 6th August 1873 till payment, plaintiff to pay the costs of the defendant of the attempted sale by him of the house and premises in the plaint mentioned, to be taxed by the Taxing Master, and also the costs of the suit, as between attorney and client. If plaintiff should pay the monies on or before the 1st December 1873, then defendant should reconvey to him the mortgaged premises; otherwise the premises are to be sold by the Commissioner of the Court by public auction. The proceeds of the sale, after paying the expenses, should be paid to the defendant in satisfaction of this judgment; and the balance, if any, to the plaintiff. Defendant to be at liberty to bid at the sale and set off the amount of this decree against the purchase money. Plaintiff to bear his own costs of this suit.

IN THE MATTER OF ACT 6 OF 1857 AND THE ESTATE OF MANOCKJEE MERWANJEE SETT.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, on behalf of Ardasir Merwanjee Sett, the present mootiwalla or manager of the trust estate of Manockjee Merwanjee Sett, Heerabaee, the widow of Manockjee Sett, Cooverbaee, the widow of Merwanjee Manockjee Sett, and Cursetjee, Nowrojee, and Dadabhoy Manockjee Sett, moved that a sum of Rs. 77,0035, now in the hands of the Accountant-General, be transferred to Ardasir Merwanjee. The abovementioned sum was the amount of compensation awarded to the estate for land, situated at Nowrojee Hill, taken for the Elphinstone Land Company; and it was now held by the Accountant-General. The testator died possessed of three carts, which he ordered should never be sold; but his descendants should enjoy only the rents and profits thereof, and the mootiwalla for the time being should get as his remuneration the income of a Surat Vuzier, now known as Nowrojee Hill. The land in question was in 1864 required by Government for public purposes, that is, for the construction of a new road from the Baboola Tank to the Elphinstone overbridge; and the compensation awarded for it was the sum now held by the Accountant-General in Government promissory notes. Mr. Pigot produced a certificate from the Accountant-General, stating that the sum held by him to the credit of the estate is Rs. 77,0035. Notices of the application had been served to the Advocate-General, the Collector of Bombay, and the Accountant-General. All the parties interested were before the Court, and the learned counsel now moved under sections 28 and 29 of Act 6 of 1857 that the Accountant-General be directed to make over the money to the present manager of the estate.

The Advocate-General submitted to the Court whether, in terms of the will, the money should be made over to the mootiwalla, and whether he was entitled to receive more than the income of the hill property. It was a most curious will, and the learned counsel doubted whether it created any charity at all. The testator used phrases which occur usually in Mahomedan testaments, but which were wholly foreign to a Parsee's will. He, a Parsee, sets up the doctrine of the Mahomedan law, gives three oarts in the wakkuff, and says in every respect God is the owner thereof, and no one shall dispose of what belongs to God. The question here was whether the mootiwalla was entitled to more than the income of the hill; and he was specially restrained by the will from interfering with the hill itself.

His Lordship, after some further discussion, made the following order:—The Accountant-General to hand over to the petitioner, Ardasir Merwanjee Sett, all notes and cash in the matter mentioned in his certificate of 2nd inst. except notes for Rs. 67,500, which he was to retain; the petitioner undertaking to pay to the Accountant-General Rs. 121-8. The sum of Rs. 67,500 in notes and Rs. 121-8 in cash to be made over by the Accountant-General to such persons as would be appointed by the Court in this matter. Interest, if any, received by the Accountant-General between this time and payment to be paid over to the mootiwalla. The Advocate-General's costs as between attorney and client to be paid by the petitioners; and the petitioners to bear their own costs.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

PATELL JEWA KISHORDASS VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

JUDGMENT was delivered in this matter by Sir Charles Sargent this day. The suit was one brought on a contract entered into for the purpose of supplying grass to the military authorities at Deesa between the plaintiff and Colonel Arthur, who was acting at the time as Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore. It appeared that up to the time when this contract was entered into it was customary for the military to rent or get permission to cut grass on certain *beers* in the neighbourhood of Deesa. These *beers* were let out to contractors, who undertook to cut and supply the grass as required. This system, however, was found to lead to squabbles and disputes between the subordinates, officers, contractors, and the State Durbar. In 1868 these difficulties came to a head. Colonel Arthur thought he should be entrusted with the supplying of the grass. He accordingly made a proposition to that effect to Government, which was accepted by a resolution dated 7th March 1869, as appeared from the correspondence. It appeared, however, that the military and civil authorities understood that resolution in a very different sense. The first note of disagreement between the two departments of Government was sounded in June 1869. On the 26th of October in the same year Colonel Arthur entered into the contract in question. The present plaintiff was the only person who came forward to make an offer for the performance of it. The contract was for the supply of 63½ lakhs of pounds of grass at Rs. 6-4 per one thousand pounds. The first item in the plaintiff's claim was Rs. 6,875 for 10 lakhs of grass which were supplied to the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry. Plaintiff also claimed Rs. 22,687 for 33 lakhs of grass which were rejected by the military authorities. The next was a claim for the cutting of 20½ lakhs of grass which were destroyed by fire while lying in the *beers*, the plaintiff contending that it was the duty of the Government, under the terms of the contract, to have secured them from fire. The rest of the claim was for cutting wages, sowar's pay, stacking, chuppering, &c., making in all Rs. 43,294. It appears that the first item had been paid by the Government; therefore deducting that there remained Rs. 36,419. On this interest was claimed, and a further sum of Rs. 89,000 for damage sustained by reason of Government having put an end to the contract, plaintiff alleging that it was for five years and not one as the defendants alleged.

After reviewing the evidence and a quantity of correspondence which had passed between the authorities on the matter, his Lordship held that there had been an infraction of the contract, but what amount of damage the plaintiff had sustained thereby there was not sufficient material before the Court to determine. The Court was also of opinion that even if what had occurred between the plaintiff and Colonel Arthur were construed into an extension of the contract for five years it would not have been sanctioned by Government, as the latter would have been clearly exceeding his powers in entering into such an arrangement.

Judgment was given in favour of plaintiff with nominal damages of Rs. 1, defendants to pay the costs of the suit.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(CONTINUATION OF SALT BILL'S DISCUSSION.)

Section I.—Agreed to.

Section II.

His Excellency the President moved that the section should be altered to read as follows:—Section 4 of Act XVI. of 1844, and so much of Act XXVII. of 1837 and of Act XXVI. of 1850 as has not been already repealed, are repealed.

The amendments were agreed to, and the section was passed.

Section III.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that in line 26, between "any" and "of," these words should be inserted, "order or permit issued under this Act or of the."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs called attention to the following definition of the word "salt":—"The word 'salt' shall include every saline substance and preparation used or intended to be used with food." This definition would include Pyretic saline, Epsom salts, and sal-ammoniac. Was this intended?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The definition only refers to substances removed from salt works or to spontaneous saline productions.

It was decided to strike out the definition of salt, and accordingly the last three lines of the first paragraph of the section were deleted.

The section was then agreed to.

Sections IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. were agreed to without alteration.

Section IX.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—This section gives power to officers to enter and inspect salt works and storage places, and any "premises." I move that the word "premises," occurring in line 6, be expunged on the principle that a British subject's house is his castle. I would prefer the corresponding section in Act VI. of 1863, the Customs' Act, to be substituted.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers suggested that a proviso should be added exempting dwelling-houses from the operation of the section. He thought that with the exception of dwelling-houses any house or premises should be entered at any time if an officer suspected that salt was stored in them.

His Excellency the President said that as the section stood very large powers were given to officers, and he suggested that the last two lines of the section should read thus—"work, or any warehouse, or premises used for storing salt, or any vessel which has been or is proposed to be laden with salt."

The amendment was agreed to and the section passed.

Section X.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said that in the Customs Act there was a protective section declaring that for illegal arrest or wrongful detention the officer committing the fault should be subject to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100. He would like to see a similar clause adopted with relation to section X.

His Excellency the President remarked that such a clause was unnecessary, as the Bill before the Council provided in a subsequent section for a penalty being exacted from officers for vexatious conduct.

The section was agreed to.

Section XI.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers remarked that this was a section upon which considerable alterations had been made by the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen called attention to the objections taken to the section in the petition from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

His Excellency the President pointed out that the petition related to the section before it had been amended by the Select Committee.

Section XII.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said it was suggested that the following words should be added to this section:—"or other officer duly authorized to take cognizance of the offence."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs doubted whether any officers could thus be vested with powers for punishing.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said that whether the amendment was necessary depended upon what the Council agreed to regarding section 63.

The consideration of the section was accordingly postponed.

Section XIII.—Agreed to.

Section XIV.—Agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs suggested at this stage that it would be necessary to have a definition of "vessel," and accordingly the following paragraph was inserted among the interpretation clauses:—"The word 'vessel' shall denote anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings, animals, or property."

Section XV.—Agreed to.

Section XVI.

The words "or premises or vessels" were inserted after "building" in line six.

The section was agreed to.

Section XVII.—Agreed to.

Section XVIII.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers pointed out that this section was one which had been considerably amended in Select Committee. As the section originally stood it was believed that an officer might summon any person he chose, but it had now been altered in such a way as to prevent him from sending for any person not thoroughly acquainted with the subject of inquiry.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell demurred to "any officer appointed under this Act" from having power to order any person before him whom he considered requisite. A limit ought, in his opinion, to be put upon the degree of officers who should be invested with this power.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas concurred with the Hon. Mr. Bythell, and thought that no officer of less degree than a Sir Carkoon should be invested with the powers of the section.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers had no objection to the proposed amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen wished to know whether witnesses thus summoned would be allowed batta allowances?

The Hon. Colonel Anderson thought not, because as a general rule the witnesses would be summoned for local inquiries simply.

His Excellency the President said that it need not necessarily be a local inquiry, and a witness might have to go many miles in order to appear before the officer sending for him. He would approve of a proviso being inserted in the section to the effect that any person so summoned should be paid his reasonable expenses.

The Hon. Gibbs was of opinion that it was unnecessary to provide in the Bill before the Council for the payment to witnesses of their expenses, because these would certainly come under the Government of India's own rules.

The Council concurred.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs pointed out that if a "true information" were to be secured from a witness the administration of an oath would be necessary.

The Council then agreed to add to the Bill a section to the desired effect.

The words "an officer in charge of a salt work or of a preventive station" were struck out of lines 3, 4, and 5, and "a Sir Carkoon or Daroga" inserted after "than" in line 3.

The section was agreed to.

Section XIX.

His Excellency the President said that the Government of India considered that the matters treated of in this section ought to be left to the operation of the existing Act XXIV. of 1869.

The section was deleted, together with the relative section following.

Section XXI.

His Excellency the President remarked that this section raised the question of persons having a hereditary right to manufacture salt. Some persons had shown him documents signed by Mr. LeMesurier and a former Collector which vested in the holders of them a right to manufacture for every Rs. 10 they paid.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers thought if these documents were looked into it would be found that they related simply to the payment of a ground rent.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs considered that if any persons had a hereditary right to manufacture salt they might be provided with a new licence by the Collector.

His Excellency the President—That is just what these people object to. They say they have the hereditary right and must not be interfered with by this Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell asked if under this Bill a Collector could refuse to give a licence to any person.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs thought not. The only effect of giving a licence to those people having hereditary rights would be, it appeared to him, to bring them under the ordinary rules of the Bill relating to the manufacture and disposal of their salt. Their right to manufacture would not be at all interfered with by the licence.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—But of course these persons would be obliged to come under the Governor in Council's rules. Why should that be if they are already possessed of a special right of manufactory? I have here with me a lease granted to one man by the Peishwa's Government and another granted to a different person, signed by Mr. LeMesurier, and it certainly appears to me that the proprietary right of the lessees are established under those leases.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—It is quite clear that if any persons possess true leases, Government must compensate them if for fiscal purposes it resumes their right.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers (after examining the documents which the Hon. Mr. Narayen handed to him)—These leases appear to be sunnuds by which the lessees are entitled to make salt hereditarily, but they do not prevent the present, or the Government of the day, from imposing such other conditions for the manufacture of salt as seems to it to be necessary. These sunnuds appear to me to relate to salt belonging to Government itself, and up to 1850 Government went so far as to fix the rates at which salt should be sold out of the very salt works referred to.

His Excellency the President—But we have the fact before us that many of these claimants to hereditary rights brought their own saltworks into existence.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—They did indeed, Sir; and that is stated in these leases. I say that you cannot now prevent these people from making salt.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I would go even further, and say that it would be unjust to subject these people to such rules as will diminish the income from their saltworks.

His Excellency the President—These men must be brought under certain rules, because we cannot allow them to enjoy the full right of smuggling.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—They ought to be made amenable to all the provisions of this Act, but you cannot prevent them from making salt.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs thought the difficulties in the case might be met by adopting certain amendments upon section XXIII.

Sections XXI. and XXII. were then agreed to, and section XXIII. was amended so as to run as follows:—"A licence for the manufacture of salt shall not, except as hereinafter mentioned, be refused to the proprietor of any salt work not being the sole property of Government which is being worked at the time of the passing of this Act, or which may have been worked within three years previous to the date of its introduction, *or to any person who

BRITISH BOATS ATTACKED BY PIRATES.

The following telegram has been received at the Admiralty from the captain of the Thalia at Singapore:—

"Telegram from Penang reports Midge's boats attacked by piratical boats. Sub-Lieutenants William Creswell and Abraham Lindesay dangerously wounded. No particulars received. Thalia leaving for Penang directly."

PROMISES OF MARRIAGE IN FRANCE

The *Hour* observes:—"Frenchmen have been very ready to make sport of the commercial spirit in which the English—that nation of shopkeepers—are wont to treat breaches of promise to marry, and witticisms without number have been directed at the custom which appraises 'blighted affections' and 'broken hearts' at so many pounds sterling. But it would appear that amongst other fashions imported from this country is that, which has formed the subject of so much Gallic humour, if we may judge from what took place before the Tribunal of the Seine a few days ago. M. Griotteray asked the hand of a Mademoiselle Duval, for his only son, and on his offer being accepted by the young lady's parents, 'installed' the latter in an apartment at Coulommiers, in order that the suitor might pay his court in due form. Unfortunately, the young lady's health gave way, and her mother proposed that the marriage should be broken off. This M. Griotteray *fils* would not hear of, but his affianced settled the point in dispute by dying almost suddenly. It might have been supposed that the matter would have ended here, but M. Griotteray *père* brought an action against her parents for 'expenses to which he had been put in order to bring about the marriage.' It is satisfactory to find that the court dismissed this impudent claim in a very summary fashion, and the only part of the decision which needs comment is that, in which it is expressly stated that a breach of promise to marry may, when resulting from caprice or any insufficient motive, form the subject of an action for money damages. This is surely going a step further than any French tribunal ever has gone before."

A GENERAL STRIKE.

The Congress of the International at Geneva justly attracts less attention than it did some years ago, before the experiment of the Commune at Paris and the quarrels among of the leaders had occurred to throw light upon the utter ignorance and folly of the party and the weak hold which it has among the working classes themselves. It is now perfectly evident that the International only rallies to itself a weak section of the working classes upon whom the vague promise of some improvement in their condition has a certain effect, though we doubt very much any general ardency of conviction among the bulk of the so-called adherents. The characteristic of the party is the adoption of the crudest economical heresies, based upon the most superficial observation of the complicated relations of industry, and the ideas are so vague that in the first attempt at application their hollowness is discovered. Of this sort is the conception of a "general strike' which has figured so much in the Congress just held The workmen throughout the world may, it is supposed, obtain their own terms from capitalists by a simultaneous strike on a given day. The movement, it is recognized, must be universal on account of the international character of trade, but some of the Internationalists think it would answer if it could be organized The discussion all turned upon the possibility of this organization, and it is amusing to find that even a slight discussion brought the dawn of a conviction to the Internationalists that organization was not possible; but it does not seem to have occurred to any one that the conception of a general strike is in reality self-contradictory. What it means is that all the various participators in production shall stop production on a certain day until they can settle what their share in the produce will be. Say that the capitalists, *qua* capitalists, are to be excluded altogether from the division, how are the shares to be adjusted? Who is to settle the relative shares of a collier and a cotton-spinner, of a ploughman and an engraver, of a scavenger and the captain of a mail steamer? All the various labourers in different countries must agree on some thing before they can resume work again, and how is an arrangement conceivable? The truth is that the adjustment is now effected by means of partial strikes, or threats to strike. A particular class of workmen thinks it is entitled to a larger share of general produce, and strikes to obtain it; but *pro tanto*, this is an injury to all the rest of the world. As machinery and invention increase, all may come in time to have higher real wages than now, because the whole produce will be larger; but a general strike is inconceivable as a substitute in the distribution of the gross produce, for the higgling of the market by which that distribution is now effected. The Internationalists seem to forget that to organize the industry of modern society so as to produce the results it does, even for the poorest labourer, is an immense achievement, and that, although better results are desirable, the difficulties of the problem are so great that no other conceivable system for distributing the gross produce of labour on a large scale has yet been suggested, which would not introduce in some form or other, the evils of slavery or serfdom. The superiority in equity of the present system over many other schemes suggested might also be shown, but it is not useless to remember that the strong footing it has in the world depends not so much upon choice as upon necessity.—*Economist.*

INCOME-TAX ON TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

An Inland Revenue return which has been issued, distinguishing that portion of the income tax under Schedule D which is paid by trades and professions, shows that in the financial year 1867-68, 379,299 persons in Great Britain were charged Income-tax on incomes made in trades and professions, and that the income charged with the tax amounted in the aggregate to £165,902,810; and in Ireland 20,307 persons, the incomes amounting to £5,565,524. In the year 1868-69 the amount was somewhat less; in Great Britain 388,798 persons were charges, but the aggregate of the incomes charged was only £165,863,335, and in Ireland 20,527 persons, but only on £5,331,865. In 1869-70 there were 400,133 persons charged in Great Britain on incomes amounting to £168,826,141, and in Ireland, 21,438 persons, on incomes amounting to £5,296,748. In 1870-71, 422,855 persons were taxed in Great Britain, and on incomes amounting to £113,698,913; in Ireland 21,859 persons were taxed but on incomes amounting to only £5,176,343. In 1871-72 there were 437,733 persons taxed in Great Britain, on incomes amounting to £122,217,418; in Ireland 22,376 persons, on incomes showing an increase to £5,456,191. The return enables us to compare in detail the professional and trade incomes paying income-tax in different years. In Great Britain 209,752 persons in professions or trades were charged to income-tax in the year 1870-71 on incomes under £100, amounting together to £16,874,999, and in 1871-72, 218,028 persons on incomes amounting to £11,383,909; in Ireland, 10,869 persons on £585,667, in 1870-71, and £11,108 on £594,345 in 1871-72. On incomes of £100, but under £200, 76,641 persons were charged in Great Britain on £9,754,609, in 1870-71, and 78,653 on £10,117,400 in 1871-72; in Ireland 4,025 on £519,664 in 1870-71, and 4,117 on £5 17,993 in 1871-72. On incomes of £200 and under £300, 59,361 persons in Great Britain on £13,064 794 in 1870-71 and £59,519 on £13,472,098 in 1871-72; in Ireland 3,014 on £669,481 in 1870-71, and 3,028 on £664,210 in 1871 72. On incomes of £300 and under £400, 25,315 persons in Great Britain on £8,029,442 in 1870-71, and 25,742 on £8,263,278 in 1871-72; in Ireland 1 324 on £412,618 in 1870-71, and 1,422 on £450,627 in 1871-72. On incomes of £400 and under £500, 12,536 persons in Great Britain on £5,229,451 in 1870-71, and 13,033 on £5,456,682 in 1871-72; in Ireland 663 on £277,626; in 1870-71 and 666 on £276,372 in 1871-72. On incomes of £500 and under £600, 9,760 persons in Great Britain on £4,985,918 in 1870-71, and 10,081 on £5,16 677 in 1871-72; in Ireland 516 on £264,468 in 1870-71, and 517 on £265,822 in 1871-72. On incomes of £600 and under £700, 5,582 persons in Great Britain on £3,433,593 in 1870-71, and 5,933 on £3,668,888 in 1871-72; in Ireland 333 on £206 458 in 1870-71, and 334 on £205,338 in 1871-72. On incomes of £700 and under £800, 3,451 persons in Great Britain on £2,481,431 in 1870-71, and 3,647 on £2 665,522 in 1871-72; in Ireland 173 on £125,794 in 1870-71, and 183 on £133,795 in 1871-72. On incomes of £800 and under £900, 3,151 persons in Great Britain on £2 575,942, in 1870-71, and 3,263 on £2,667,518 in 1871-72; in Ireland 182 on £149,335 in 1870-71, and 167 on £155,921 in 1871-72. On incomes of £900 and under £1,000, 1,295 persons in Great Britain on £1 207 753 in 1870-71, and 1,404 on £1,316,997 in 1871-72; in Ireland 93 on £88,166 in 1870-71 and 77 on £71,130 in 1871-72. On incomes of £1,000 and under £2,000, 9,011 persons in Great Britain on £11,593,464 in 1870-71, and 9,654 on £12,372,164 in 1871-72; in Ireland 493 on £503,343, in 1870-71, and 451 on £564,713 in 1871-72. On incomes of £2,000 and under £3,000, 2,760 person in Great Britain on £6,335,238 in 1870-71, and 2,978 on £6,792,682 in 1871-72; in Ireland 119 persons on £272,788 in 1870-71, and 135 on £313,429 in 1871-72. On incomes of £3,000 and under £4,000, 1,357 persons in Great Britain on £4,454,297 in 1870-71, and 1,465 on £4,786,649 in 1871-72; in Ireland 63 on £205,635 in 1870-71, and 66 on £188,769 in 1871-72. On incomes of £4,000 and under £5,000, 742 persons in Great Britain on £3,196,718 in 1870-71, and 821 on £3,541,987 in 1871-72; in Ireland 24 on £101,911 in 1870-71, and 33 on £144,538 in 1871-72. On incomes of £5,000 and under £10,000 4,373 persons in Great Britian on £9,072,669 in 1870-71, and 1,507 on £9,931,425 in 1871-72; in Ireland 49 on 302,852 in 1870-71, and 59 on £436,646 in 1871-72. On incomes of £10 000 and under £50,000, 731 persons in Great Britain on £12,924,589 in 1870-71, and 857 on £14,999,521 in 1871,72; in Ireland 18 on £349,949 in 1870 71, and 18 on only £277,638 in 1871-72. On incomes of £50,000 and upwards, 54 persons in Great Britain on £4,574,099 in 1870 71, and 68 on £5,594,121 in 1871-72; in Ireland one on £124,585 in 1870-71, and two on £216,995 in 1871-72. The classification of incomes under £200 a year was changed after 1868-69 by ranging them no longer according to the gross amount of incomes charged to duty, but according to the net amount after deducting the Parliamentary abatement of £60, and the effect of this is remarkable. In Great Britain the number of persons charged with the tax on incomes of £100 and under £200 fell from 186,514 in 1868-69 to 74,496 in 1869-70, and the income charged fell from £15 699,503 to £9.411,565, showing the large amount of relief obtained by the £60 allowance; and the number of persons charged on incomes under £100 a year rose from 75,577 in 1868-69 to 195,296 in 1869-70, and the income charged from £3,381,495, to £10,114 572. In Ireland, in the incomes charged amounting to £100 and under £200 the number fell from 19, 479 in 1868-69 to 3,982 in 1869-70, and the amount charged from £892,558, to £541,824; while in the class of incomes under £100, the number charged rose from 3,382 to 10,510, and the amount charged from £157,491, to £561 287. Of the whole number of persons charged to income-tax in respect of trades and professions two-thirds are charged on incomes under £200, a year; but their incomes thus charged constitute less than a fifth of the whole amount of income charged with tax in respect of trades and professions.—*Times.*

UNITED STATES PASSENGER STEAMERS.

There seems to be urgent need for a Mr. Plimsoll in the United States. The recent destruction by fire of the steamer Wawasset on the Potomac River, and the loss of 80 lives on that occasion, has led to a private inspection of the passenger and freight steamers running out of Baltimore, and plying between intermediate landings in Chesapeake Bay and the rivers emptying into it. The result of this inspection shows that not one of the boats was equipped as the law provides. One boat carrying as many passengers as the Wawasset had not the sign of a life-preserver on board. The boats were not properly rigged, and no provision was made in case of fire. Yet this boat had all the proper certificates, and all the mechanical appliances required, while the report made shows, that if a fire had broken out in the hull, a similar catastrophe to that which occurred in the case of the Wawasset must inevitably have ensued. On another boat the engineer owned the bar, and waited on customers while the fireman was smoking his pipe on the bow and the captain indulged in a quiet slumber. In general, while the usual inspection of boilers and hulls appeard to have been made in good faith, and safety valves were all right, there was not the proper provision for flooding the boat, or using the fire apparatus in the event of a fire. On another boat a large chest, marked in big letters "life preservers," was found on inspection to contain old rope, chains, and a mass of sand for ballast. The equipments were all defective, and in the event of fire the passengers must in all probability have been destroyed. Further examinations, it is stated, will be made of the larger steamers running out of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.—*Observer.*

ARMY DESERTIONS.

Major Du Cane, the Inspector-General of Military Prisons, in alluding to the large number of desertions last year, observes "It is not difficult to find a reason why punishment does not put an end to desertion—namely, that men who desert, not only have, in many cases, a great deal to gain by doing so, but the chances of their succeeding in escaping detection are very considerable, for out of 5,861 deserters during 1872 only 1,855 rejoined (many, no doubt, voluntarily), or, speaking roughly, out of every three men two succeeded in escaping re-capture. No amount of punishment will prevent the commission of offences unless there is considerable certainty that the offenders will be detected A motive for desertion, which will apply to a large number of men in the Army, is also apparent in comparing the wages of the soldier with the wages earned by the class of artisans from whom a considerable proportion of the recruits are obtained. To many men also, there can be no doubt that the Army proves distasteful on account of the restraint, the discipline, and the minute regulation they are subject to. If then, the motives for desertions are so strong, and the chances of escaping with impunity so considerable, it cannot be wondered at that the crime prevails, notwithstanding the punishment inflicted on the minority who are captured and convicted. Whether the remedy for this is to be found in making the service more attractive, or in avoiding recruiting among the class of artisans or others whose wages are so much higher, or whether some legitimate and practical mode of leaving the Army may not be found for soldiers who wish to teminate their engagements after due notice, are questions for consideration. On the last point it is to be observed that the conditions of the soldier's engagement—viz., a long term of service on very moderate pay, with practically no legitimate way open to him of terminating the engagement, but the fear of heavy penal consequences as the means of keeping him to the terms of the contract—are peculiar to the military and naval service, and it is not quite clear why the advantages and conditions of the service should not be such that men will stop in it voluntarily after having entered it voluntarily." It seems that the use of corporal punishment in military prisons has, with the sanction of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, been restricted to cases in which its use was approved by the authority of the Secretary of State in the Government civil prisons. On the subject of desertion Major Campbell, the Governor of Cork Military Prison, where the number convicted of desertion in last year exceeded by more than one-half the number of the preceding year, stated that it arises from two causes—the enrolment of a class of men who merely enlist to get over hard times, never intending to become soldiers, but to desert when they can obtain good wages; and the enrolment of a better class, who intended to make the army their means of livelihood, thinking from the recruiting sergeant's story that they will receive better pay than they find on joining to be the case, and their parents and friends are anxious to get them discharged from the service, even if it be as "bad, worthless characters."

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